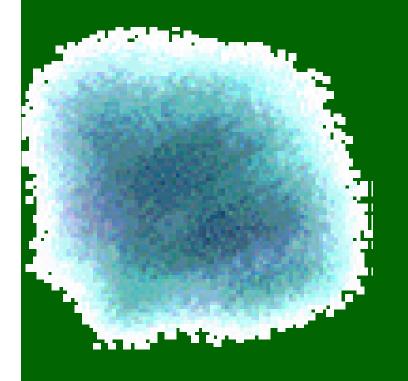
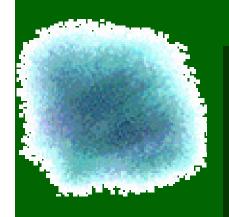
PM2.5 Speciation



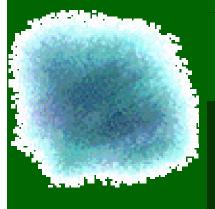
What We Got so Far...
What Are We Getting?
What We're Going to Get

Session Topics



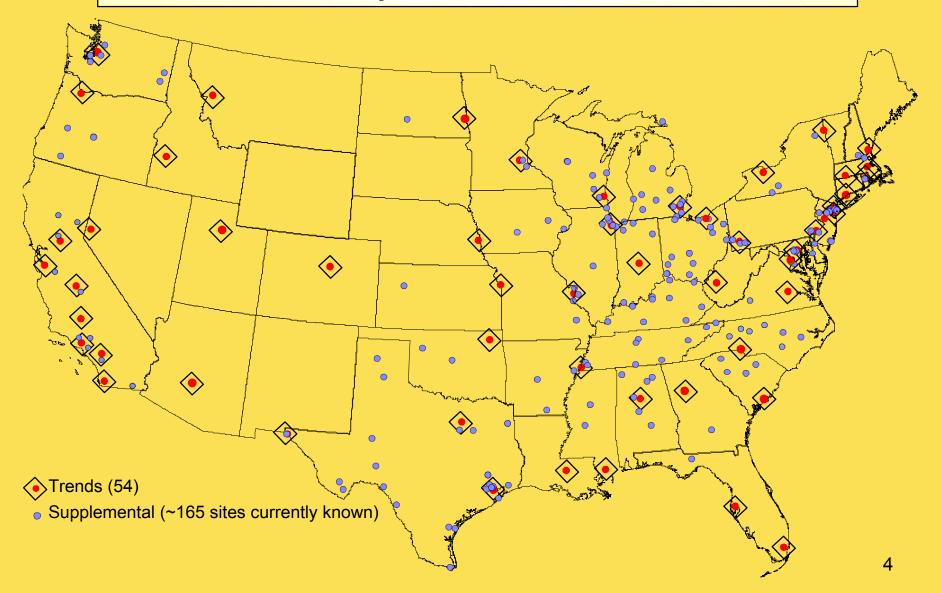
- Current Networks
- What is the data saying
- STN-IMPROVE Intercomparison
- Future plans

Current Networks

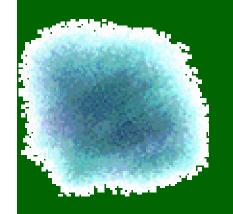


- Trends/SLAMS Network
- IMPROVE/ IMPROVE Protocol Network
- Continuous Speciation Sites

Current TRENDS/SLAMS PM_{2.5} Speciation Networks

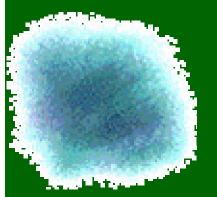


Current Speciation Trends/SLAMS Network



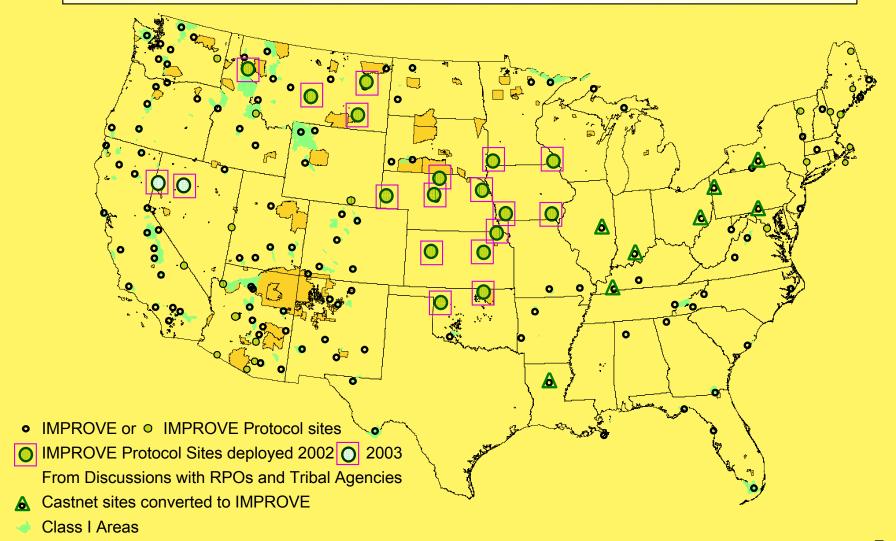
- ~220 sites reporting to AQS
- Samplers: 8 URG MASS; 27
 Andersen RASS; 34 R & P's;
 159 Met One SASS
- Frequencies: 1 3 day- 80;
 1 6 day-- 138

IMPROVE/IMPROVE Protocol Network



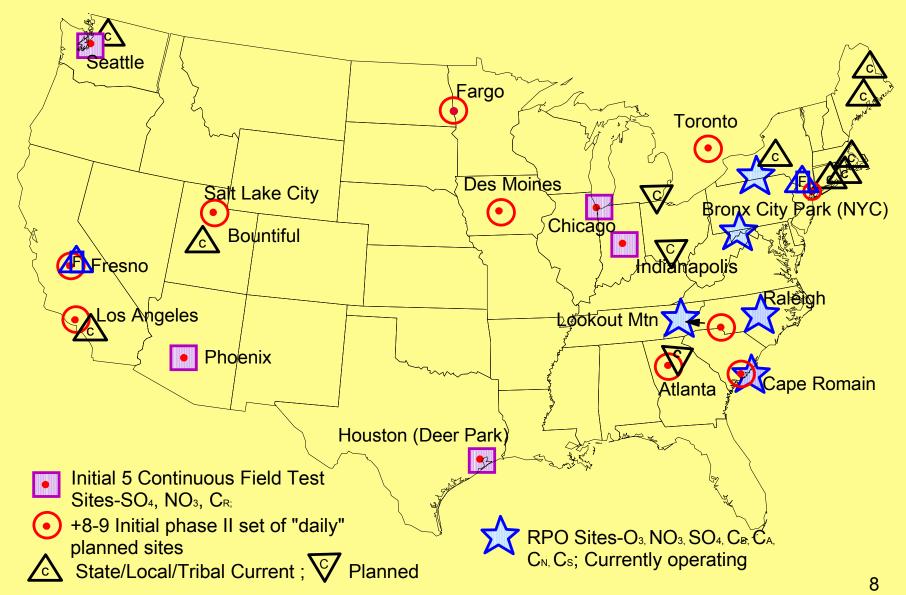
- 119 Sites at Class I Areas run by FLM
- 8 converted CASTNET Sites
- ~8 RPO or State Consortia Sites
- 11 Tribal sites
- 16 State
- 3 EPA/State/FLM Sites

Current IMPROVE, IMPROVE Protocol Sites



Tribal Lands

Continuous Speciation Sites with PM 2.5 Speciation and FRM Sites



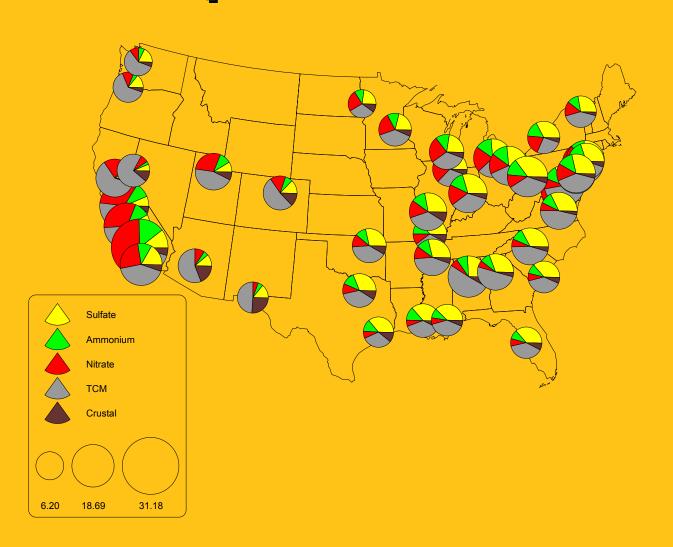
PM2.5 Speciation Summary based on EPA's Speciation Network

EMAD/AQTAG
September 5, 2003

Talking points about next slide

- Shows annual average PM2.5 chemical concentrations for September 2001-August 2002 for those sites that had complete data for this time period.
- All components reported as measured. Total Carbonaceous Mass (TCM) is [OCM+EC], where OC has been blank-corrected and converted to OCM with a k=1.4 factor. Crustal based on IMPROVE definition.
- Note that there are a lot of pies in areas of the country where there are no PM2.5 problems.
- Would be very useful to have measurement of NH3 (gas) in addition to NH4 (particulate)
- Sulfates (and associated ammonium) more prevalent in East
- Nitrates (and associated ammonium) more prevalent in Midwest and West.
- Carbon prevalent everywhere.
- Crustal a significant contributor to PM2.5 mass only in Arid regions in the Southwest.

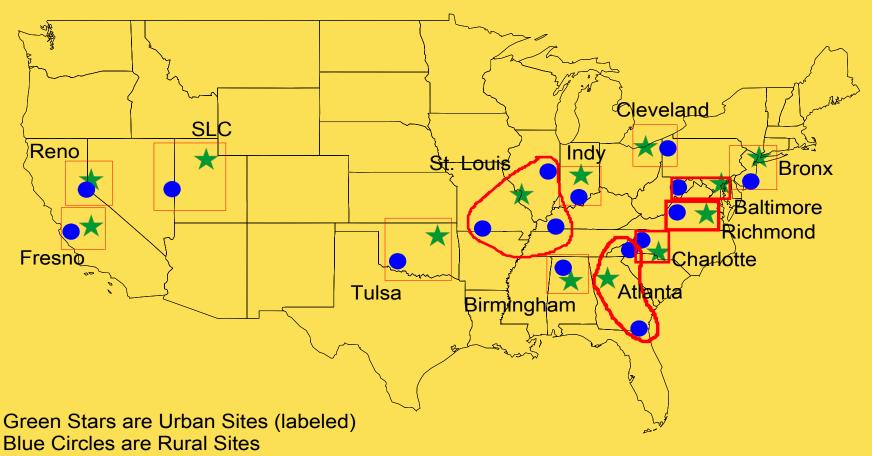
Urban Speciation Patterns



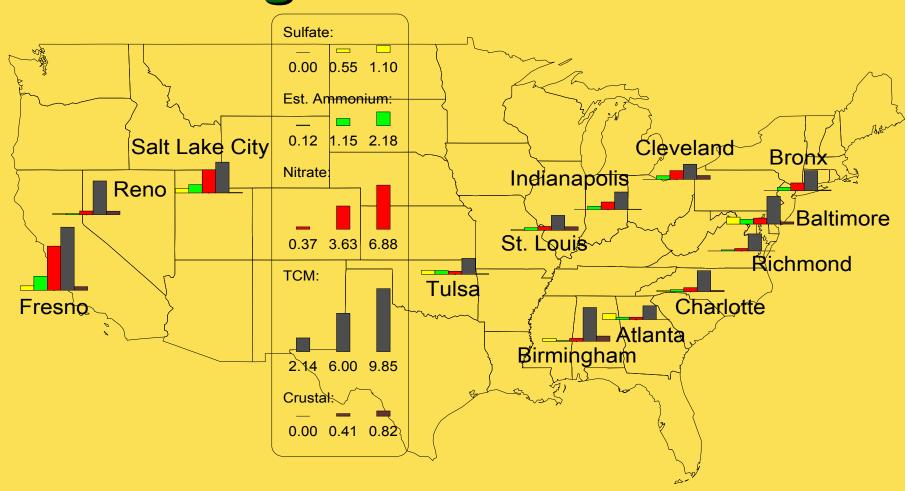
Talking points about next 3 Slides

- Specific urban sites were matched with rural sites to get estimates of urban excess:
 - In all but two cases, one urban site matched with one representative (upwind) rural site.
 - In the case of St. Louis and Atlanta respectively, 3 and 2 representative rural sites used to determine regional concentrations of the species.
 - Urban sites chosen based on areas that have or will potentially have PM2.5 problems.
- Total Carbonaceous Mass (TCM) is the major driver of urban excess everywhere.
- Excess nitrates play a role in the midwest and West.
- Sulfates show very little impact on urban excess, confirming the regional nature of the pollutant.

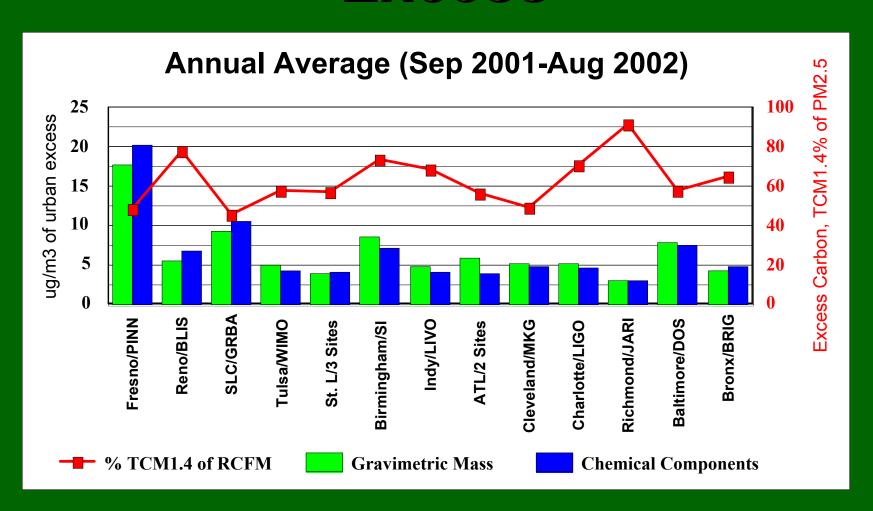
13 Selected Urban Sites are Paired with Rural Sites for 'Urban PM2.5 Excess' Calculations



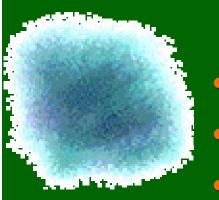
A quick look at annual average urban excess



Carbon is > 50-90% of Urban Excess



IMPROVE/STN Intercomparison



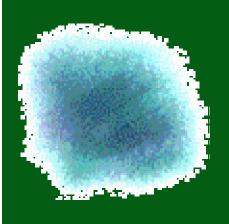
- Collecting data since fall '01
- Now analyzing Oct '01 Sept '02
- Hope to finish QA'ing first year data this fall; present papers late this year and early '04.
- Expanding to 9 additional "STN" sites this fall.
- Conducting Shipping Study this fall and next summer.

IMPROVE/STN Monitoring Intercomparison Sites Through October 2003**



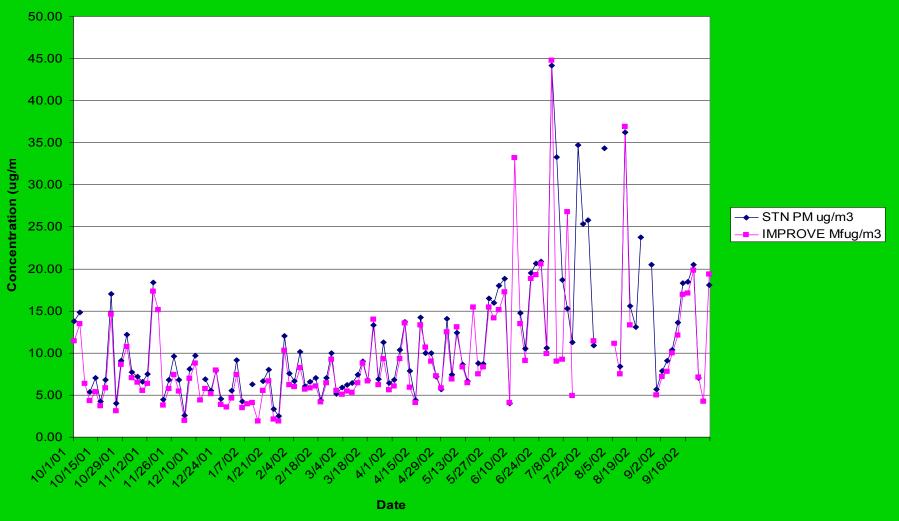
- Official or designated STN site, host to IMPROVE sampler
- Official IMPROVE site, host to STN sampler

New Urban IMPROVE Sites

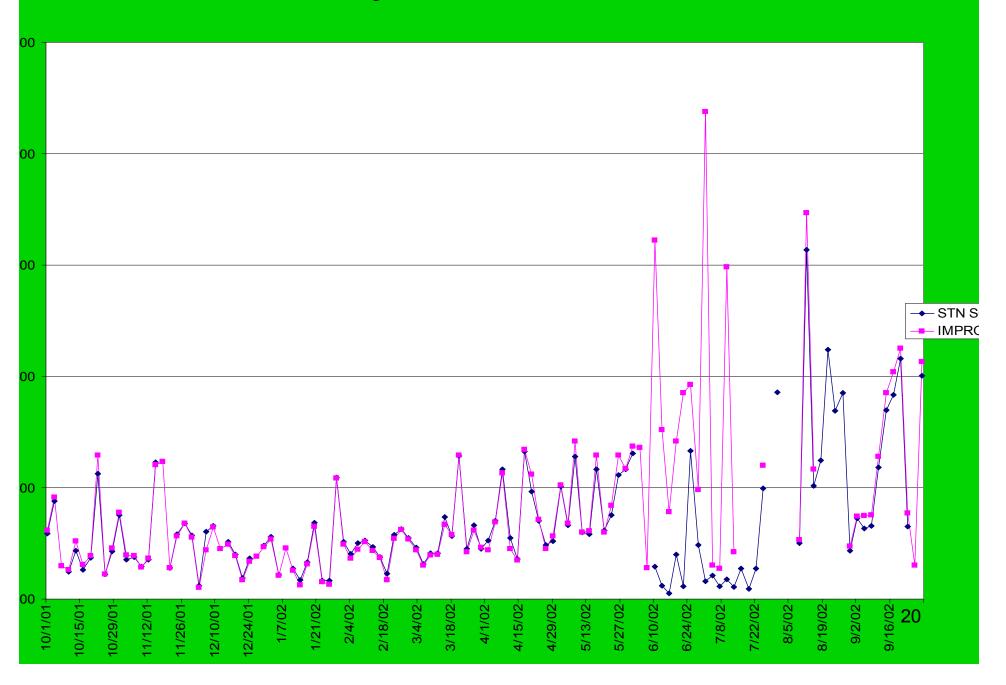


- New York City IS 52
- Atlanta S. Dekalb
- Pittsburgh BAPC
- Birmingham
- Detroit-Allen Park
- Chicago
- Houston-Deer Park
- Riverside-Rubidoux
- Fresno First St.

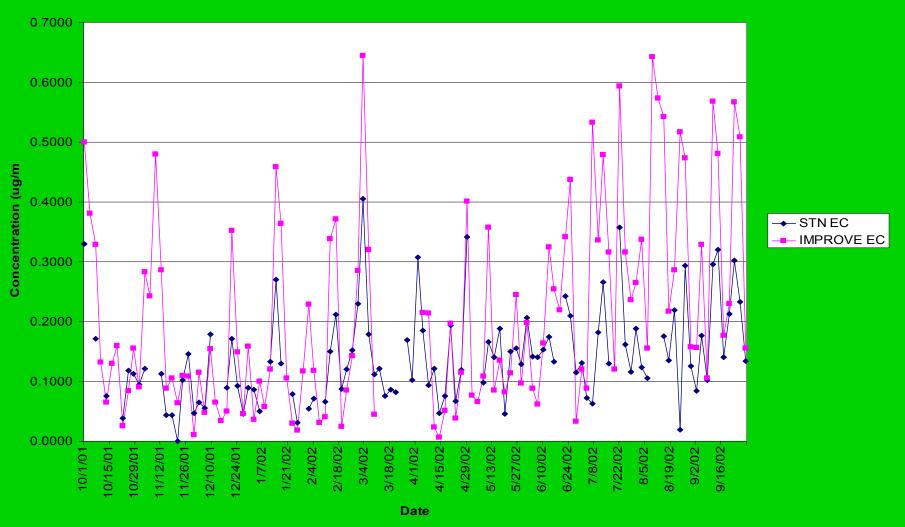
Chemical Speciation for STN vs. IMPROVE for PM2.5 at Dolly Sods from 10-01 to 9-02



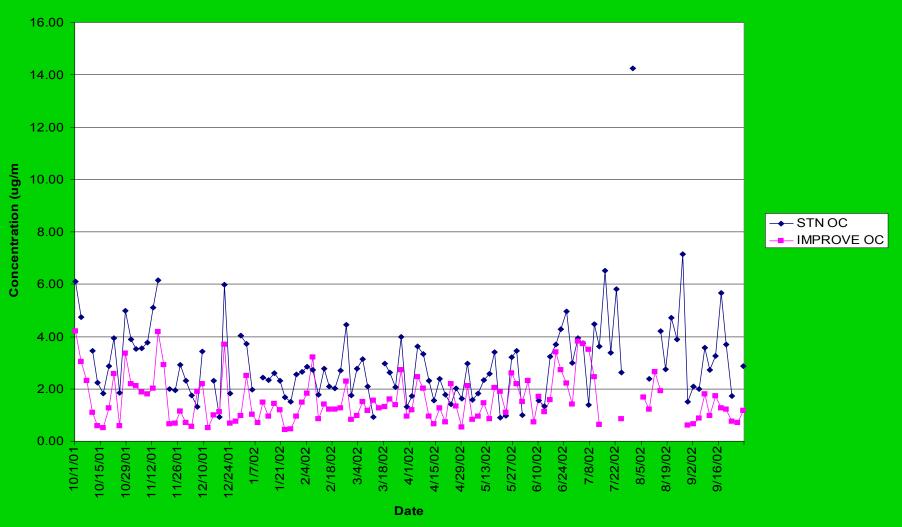
Chemical Speciation for STN vs. IMPROVE for Sulfate at Dolly Sods 10-01 to 9-02



STN vs. IMPROVE Chemical Speciation for Elemental Carbon at Dolly Sods



Chemical Speciation for STN vs. IMPROVE for Organic Carbon at Dolly Sods from 10-01 to 9-02



STN vs. IMPROVE Chemical Speciation for Nitrate at Haine's Pt - Washington 10-01 to 9-02

